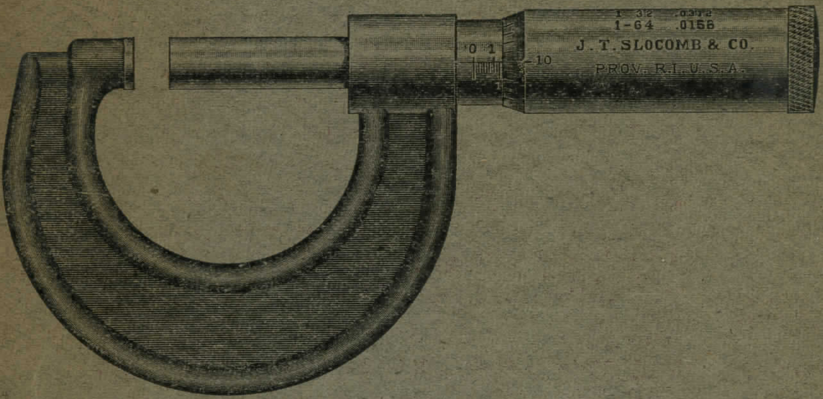
STANDARD SIZE 6 x 9.



J. T. SLOCOMB CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MACHINISTS' TOOLS

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

U. S. A.

J.T. SLOCOMB & CO.
PROV. R.I. U.S.A.
B
B

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL PROVIDENCE 26

TO OUR PATRONS

Stock

The Tools shown in this Catalog are usually kept in stock, and can be sent immediately.

In case any tool called for is not in stock, causing a delay, we shall notify the customer when goods will be shipped.

Quality

We Intend that every tool shall be thoroughly good for the purpose for which it is intended.

We shall be glad to have our attention called to any defect, and will make all such good.

Price

The Prices in this Catalog are net.

We make no discount, except to dealers or authorized agents.

Ordering

In Ordering, be careful to use the number and size of tool wanted.

In case of Center Drills, use number and letters for size.

Shipping

We do not pay express or postal charges on goods sent to dealers, but deliver them F. O. B. Providence, R. I.

Unless otherwise ordered, we shall ship cheapest way; if by mail, shall charge postage in the invoice.

Goods sent by mail are at the purchaser's risk. When goods are ordered to be sent by express C. O. D., 20 per-cent of the amount must accompany the order, and the express charge for return of money will be added. Cash with order will save this extra expense.

Telegraphing

When Telegraphing us, use the Western Union Telegraph Code.

Our Code Address: "Micrometer, Providence."

J. T. SLOCOMB CO.

CATALOG

AND

PRICE LIST

OF

MACHINISTS'

. . TOOLS . .

MANUFACTURED BY

J. T. SLOCOMB CO.

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

U. S. A.

INTRODUCTORY

We take pleasure in presenting this New Catalog to our customers and friends. : : : : : :

Our business was established in 1891 by two working machinists, J. T. Slocomb and C. E. Barlow, and is still run under the same management. It has steadily increased in volume, and we have been constantly engaged in improving the quality of our output. : : : . : :

We have worked hard for, and have been quite successful in attaining a reputation for first-class work at moderate prices.

OUR LINE OF

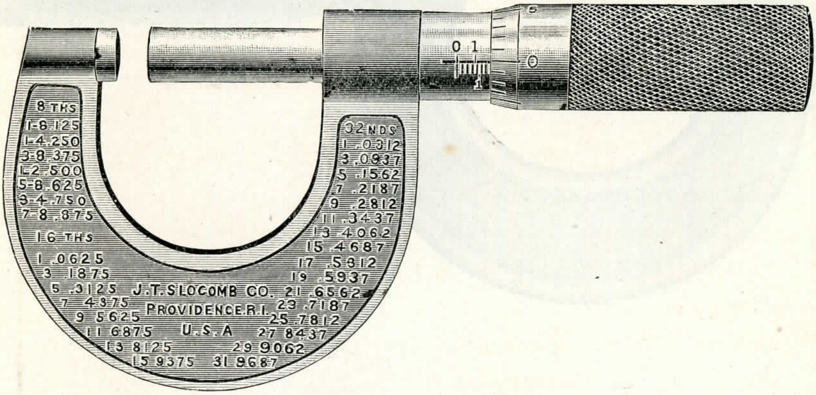
MICROMERTER CALIPERS

were designed especially for machine-shop service and we unhesitatingly say, that there are no others on the market that can approach them for this service. : :

We are always thankful to our friends for any suggestions they feel like making. : : : : : :

OUR AIM IS TO ALWAYS KEEP

AT THE HEAD OF THE PROCESSION



POLISHED PRESSED STEEL MICROMETER

The above illustration represents a Micrometer with a polished frame and full table of decimal equivalents; the table of sixty-fourths on one side, and eighths, sixteenths and thirty-seconds on the other side.

These figures are raised instead of being sunk in the usual way.

This is done by a new process in a hydraulic press, a pressure of about three hundred tons being used.

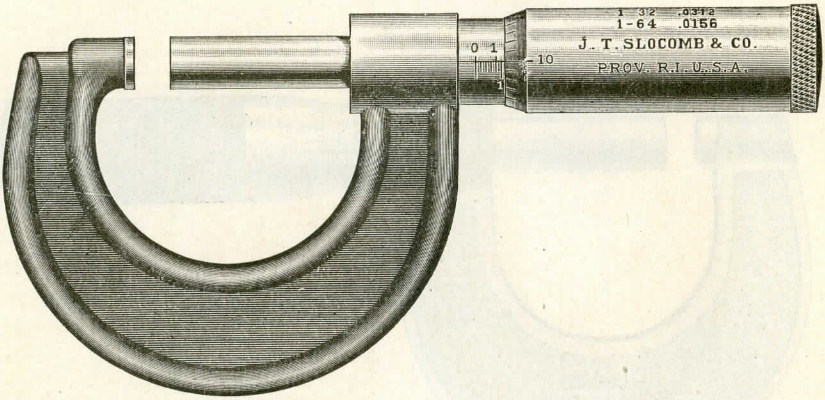
This compresses the steel and makes the frames very much stiffer.

The raised figures and ribs about the edges make a far better finger hold than where the frame is flat and the figures sunk in the usual way.

The figures are very distinct, and on the whole, makes a neat appearance. All the other features of the tool are the same as our regular.

It is made at present in one size only, measuring from 0 to 1 inch.

PRICE $4.50, NET.



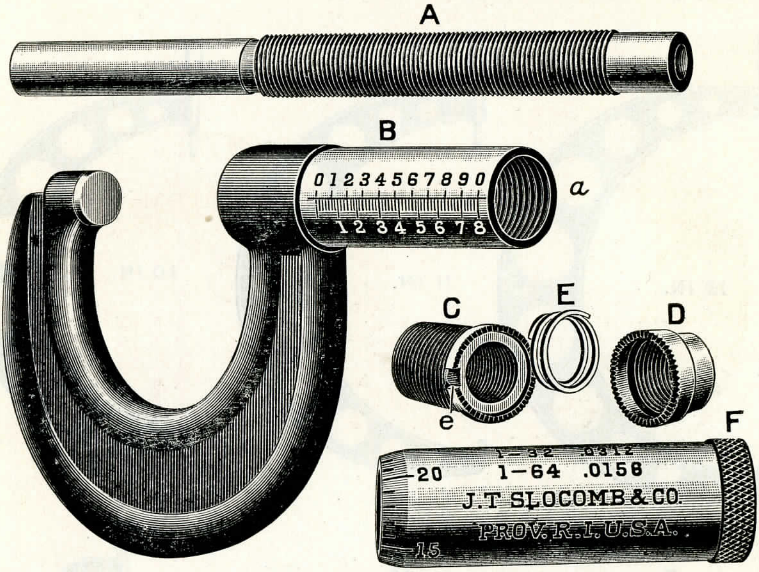
MICROMETER CALIPER

The above illustration is of a micrometer caliper having a bow of I section, securing the greatest rigidity and strength in proportion to its weight, and affording a convenient holder for the fingers, and, with its anvil formed practically solid with the frame, adjustment commonly made by an anvil screw, is made in this tool at the other end. The cut shows the one inch caliper, full size, which measures from 0 to 1″ by thousandths. The two inch size starts at one inch and measures two inches, it being the same as the one inch in other respects.

The anvil, being the same size as the screw and end of the frame, makes the caliper convenient for measuring very close to a shoulder, and this, with the proportion of opening of the bow, allows a shoulder 3-16 inch high to be measured up to the full capacity of the tool. The anvil is also made higher than common, so that measuring can be done in a recess, or back of a rib, or other slight projection.

There are no decimal equivalents stamped upon the bow or frame, a similar result being accomplished in another way. As (not very plainly) brought out in the cut, graduations on the under side are extended on every ⅛ inch division, or those that read decimally .125 inch. These lines are numbered on the lower side from 1 to 8, so that the tool is readily set by eighths without considering the decimal graduation at all, and without any manner of calculation. Decimal equivalents within ⅛ inch are stamped upon the thimble, so if a person chooses, he need not use the decimal system, except for measurements between eighths, but this arrangement in no way interferes with reading the tool in decimals the regular way.

FOR PRICES SEE PAGE 7.



MICROMETER PARTS

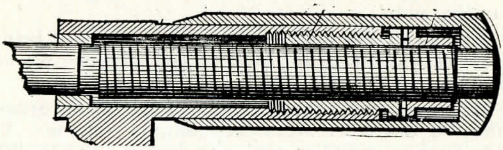
A is the Screw or Spindle, *B* the Frame, *C* and *D* Nuts, *E* Spring, and *F* Thimble. Main nut *C* is threaded externally and screws a tight fit into the internally threaded sleeve of frame *B* at *a*. A small spanner-wrench is provided that fits notch at small *e* in main nut *C*. This is where the adjustment is made to compensate for wear at anvil, usually made with an adjustable anvil.

When tools are sent out, nut *C* is screwed home, except one turn which is left for adjustment. As the internal thread in nut *C* is 40 P and the external 32, then, when the parts are in place, turning down nut *C* advances spindle *A* the difference in their pitches, or 6¼ thousandths per revolution. This makes the best means of adjustment ever applied to a micrometer. Small nut *D* and spring *E* compensate for wear in threads of spindle *A*. Main nut *C* and small nut *D* have each 56 teeth milled on their faces, as shown. When all together, the clutch faces of these two nuts are in mesh, and their position is plainly marked. To take up wear, the spindle is withdrawn sufficiently to allow these two nuts to be separated, and the teeth are advanced, one or more, and held in mesh while the spindle is advanced into nut *C*, when nuts cannot be separated.

Spring *E* inserted in counterbore between nuts makes a spring friction on spindle *A*, regardless of wear. Spindle always has sufficient friction to prevent its turning of its own accord, a very valuable feature and found in the **Slocomb Caliper, only.** Thimble *F* is attached in the usual way and covers the exposed part of screw and adjusting nuts.

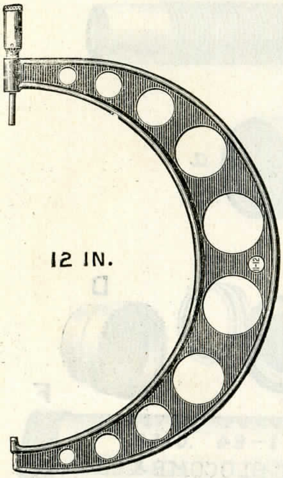
SEE PAGE 16.

Section through Head.

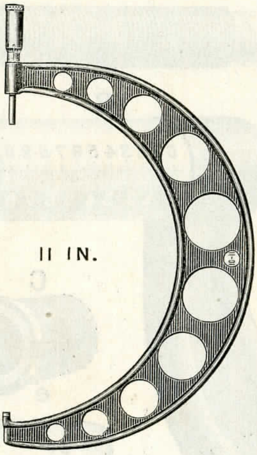


CAUTION. : : THE ADJUSTMENT.

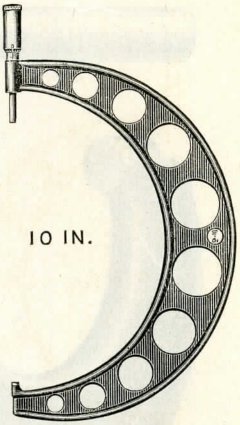
To adjust for wear on anvil, turn nut with the spanner enclosed. To adjust for wear in threads, disengage nuts and engage the teeth again, one or more teeth in advance. Notice the line on nuts and be sure to have the teeth engaged and **hold them together** while entering screw in main nut.



12 IN.



11 IN.



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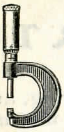
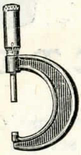
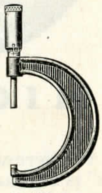


1 IN.



2 IN.



3 IN.

MICROMETER CALIPERS

These cuts, (on this and opposite page) illustrate our regular 12″ set for machine-shop service.

These tools we sell singly, or in various combinations of sets, as shown on pages 7, 14, and 15.

Each tool has a range of measuring screw of 1″ and the heads and anvils are all alike.

The frames from 1″ to 6″ inclusive, are drop-forged from bar steel; larger sizes are steel castings with holes cast through, making them lighter, after the construction of lattice work girders.

All frames are finished in black enamel.

Each frame above the 3″ is plainly marked with figures denoting the range.

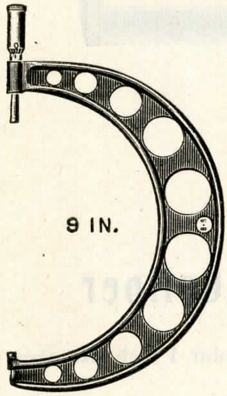
In Metric Measure the figures run consecutively. The first caliper starting at 0 and running to 25 mm.; the second starting at 25 mm. and going to 50 mm.

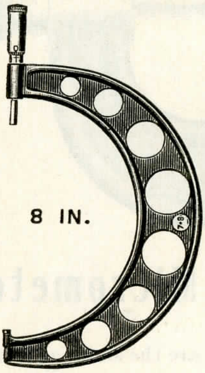
The caliper most nearly corresponding to our 12″ English measure, starts at 275 mm. and measures to 300 mm.

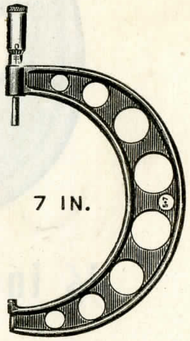
This plan of a series of Micrometer Calipers, each tool being complete in itself, and with a range of measurement of not over 1″ (or 25 mm.) we have found, by much experience, to be the only proper way.

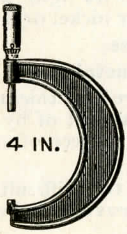
To be sure, a Micrometer of a capacity of 12″ can be so arranged as to measure down to 6″ after a fashion, but where does the economy come in? You would not think of using a 36″ lathe to turn ¼″ spindles, and you do not have to lift the lathe around, and you do the caliper. And then again, most shops are of more than one man capacity, so one combination micrometer would not answer the purpose anyway. Such combination tools are costly and unreliable.

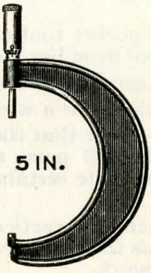
We have been busily engaged in improving our methods of manufacture, and are pleased to now offer the new list of prices, which makes a great reduction in the cost of the larger sizes, and at the same time the quality has been improved.

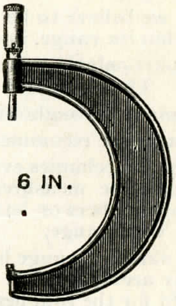








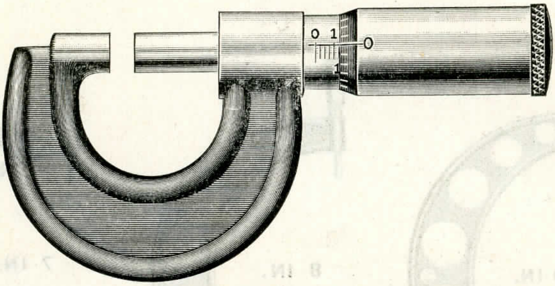




MICROMETER CALIPERS

NET PRICE LIST

Price of ½″, nickeled frame, . .	$3.50	Price of 0 to 12 mm. enameled,	$3.00
" " ½″, enameled frame, . .	3.00	" " 0 to 25 mm. "	3.50
" " 1″ " " . .	3.50	" " 25 to 50 mm. "	3.50
" " 2″ " " . .	3.50	" " 50 to 75 mm. "	5.00
" " 3″ " " . .	5.00	" " 75 to 100 mm. "	5.50
" " 4″ " " . .	5.50	" " 100 to 125 mm. "	6.00
" " 5″ " " . .	6.00	" " 125 to 150 mm. "	6.50
" " 6″ " " . .	6.50	" " 150 to 175 mm. "	6.75
" " 7″ " " . .	6.75	" " 175 to 200 mm. "	7.00
" " 8″ " " . .	7.00	" " 200 to 225 mm. "	7.25
" " 9″ " " . .	7.25	" " 225 to 250 mm. "	7.50
" " 10″ " " . .	7.50	" " 250 to 275 mm. "	7.75
" " 11″ " " . .	7.75	" " 275 to 300 mm. "	8.00
" " 12″ " " . .	8.00		



½ inch Micrometer Caliper

The internal arrangements are the same as our regular 1 inch size, shown in sectional cut, page 5.

This, we believe to be the lightest and best pocket instrument for measuring anything within its range, in existence.

It is particularly adapted for a pocket tool on account of its light weight, (only 1 3-4 oz.) The frames are drop-forged from bar steel, and either nickel or enamel finish.

It is made throughout with the same care as our larger sizes.

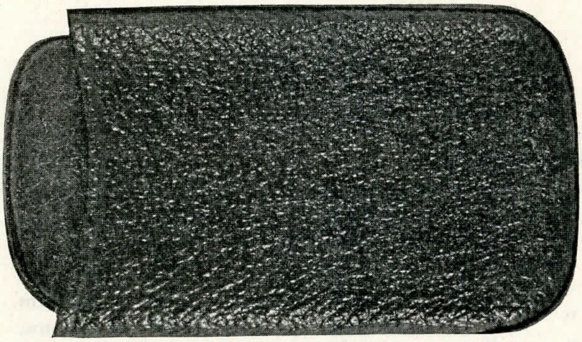
This tool we recommend particularly for a wire and sheet metal gauge.

The best mechanics everywhere, admit that the sizes of wire and thickness of sheet metal should be measured in the decimal parts of an inch instead of by the ancient method of numbers or letters to designate certain notches in a piece of steel called a standard wire gauge.

This old wire gauge has been found impracticable, for it is too difficult to make it sufficiently accurate when new, and as there is no adjustment provided for wear, it soon becomes fit for the roughest kind of work.

The Micrometer Caliper fills the bill in a way that leaves nothing to be desired.

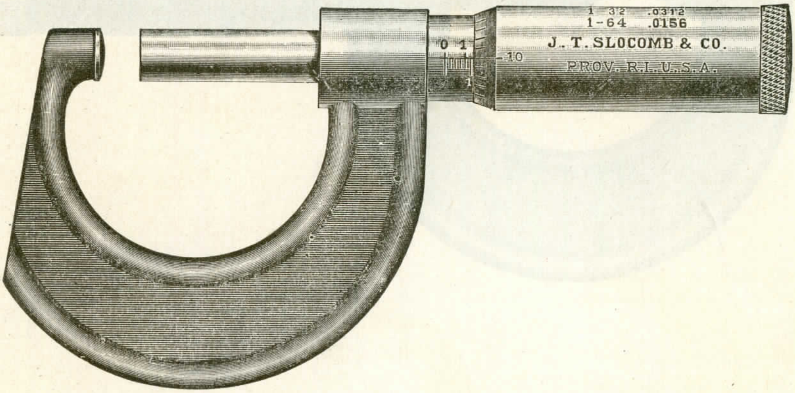
For Price See Page 7.



1-2″ CALIPER CASE

A telescopic, all leather case. Very neat and convenient for carrying in the pocket.

PRICE 25 CENTS



Tube Micrometer Calipers

This tool is intended for measuring the walls of tubes.

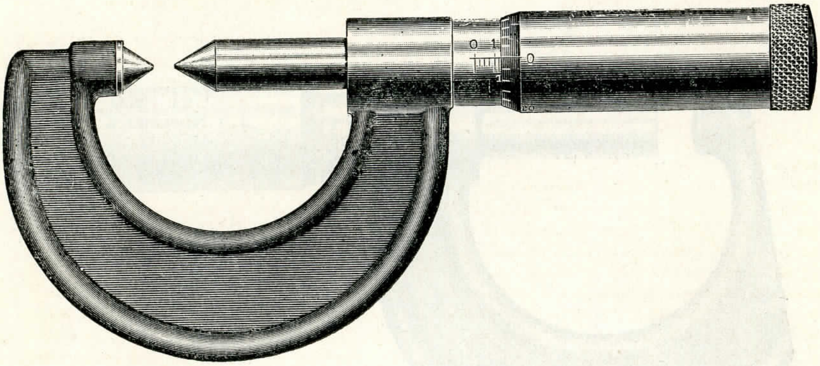
The anvil will enter a hole 7-16″ diameter, to a depth of 3-4″.

It is also useful to toolmakers on jig-work in testing distances of holes from edge and other similar work.

On account of our anvil being practically solid with the frame (adjustments being made in the other end) we can quite easily shape the anvil end for special purposes.

We will gladly quote price on such special work on application.

Price of Tube Micrometers are same as regular. See Page 7.



Screw Thread Micrometer Caliper.

The above illustration is of our screw thread caliper. We have found, after considerable experience that a micrometer with pointed tips, as above, is a valuable tool for many purposes.

Although it will not measure the actual diameter of a V thread screw, still for purposes of comparison it has a wide range of uses.

For making a tap same diameter as some other tap, or screw, or a few thousandths larger or smaller.

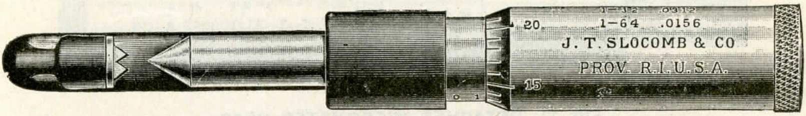
For cutting screw threads in the lathe to fit nuts, the tap may be measured and then the threads readily cut to same size and to fit nuts, without the common cut and try method, and its consequent loss of time. For these purposes, this is the best tool we know of.

The tips are not made to a full point, but instead, are flatted to about 1-64 diameter, and the tool is adjusted to 0 when these little flat points are in contact, so it may be used same as any other micrometer, when it is desired to measure at the bottom of a groove or a small recess, the thickness in the center of twist drills or similar work.

The points are made of the best tool steel carefully hardened, and tempered to insure against breakage. In other respects this tool is the same as our regular caliper. We can furnish tools with pointed tips to measure up to 6 inches in diameter.

Price of 1 inch. Screw Thread Micrometer with pointed screw and anvil. - - - $4.00.

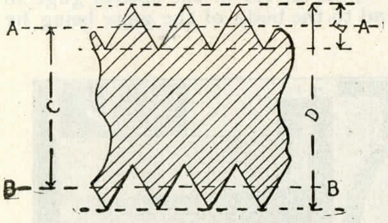
Prices of other sizes or styles on application.



Standard Screw Thread Micrometer.

These Screw Thread Micrometers provide the best means known of keeping taps, dies and screw threads generally to standard sizes. Our Micrometer is especially adapted on account of all adjustments being inside the thimble, and we are therefore able to use a solid anvil, which is much more reliable than when this piece is fitted loose. These tools can be made to measure any form of angle sided threads from the pitch line, without the outside diameter being considered at all. Refering to the small sectional cut, A-B are the pitch lines of the thread and C is the measurement which is shown by these calipers. This is one depth of thread less than outside diameter of screw. It will be seen that the only requirement is that the anvil and point of screw shall bear on the angle sides of thread and not on the extreme top or bottom. For "V" threads, sharp top and bottom, it will be seen that a sharp pointed screw and anvil fitted to smallest thread required to be measured, would measure correctly all other pitches. In practice this small anvil is hard to handle, and it is found better to use a number of different sizes of anvils. The exact number required is a matter largely of opinion. We should recommend one caliper with anvil fitted to a 32 pitch thread to measure pitches from 16 to 32; one fitted to 16 pitch, and one fitted to 10 pitch to measure all coarser pitches. This would be for "V" threads; for U. S. Standard threads we would recommend twice the number. The depth of a "V" thread is found by dividing the constant .866 by the pitch number of threads to inch, and for a U. S. Standard, dividing .6495 by number of threads.

Please state in ordering what pitches you wish to measure and whether "V" or U. S. Standard threads.



PRICES:

Price of one inch, - - -	$6.00
" " two " - - -	7.00
" " three " - - -	7.50

Price of other sizes $2.00 over price of regular caliper.

This Table may be found useful in connection with Screw Thread Micrometers.

U. S. STD. THDS.				"V" THDS.			
Pitch.	Subtract from Outside Diameter	Pitch	Subtract from Outside Diameter	Pitch	Subtract from Outside Diameter	Pitch	Subtract from Outside Diameter
20	.0324	7	.0928	24	.0361	11	.0787
18	.0360	6	.1082	20	.0433	10	.0866
16	.0406	5½	.1180	18	.0481	9	.0962
14	.0464	5	.1299	16	.0541	8	.1082
13	.0499	4½	.1443	14	.0619	7	.1237
12	.0541	4	.1624	13	.0666	6	.1443
11	.0590	3½	.1855	12	.0722		
10	.0649	3¼	.1998				
9	.0721	3	.2165				
8	.0812						

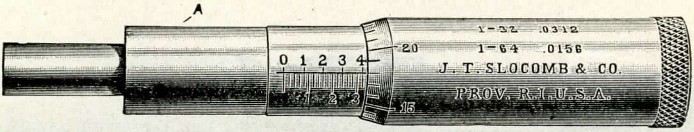


FIG. 1. DETACHED MICROMETER HEAD.

MICROMETER HEADS.

These Micrometer Heads are useful for purposes of fine adjustments in tools or machines. They are intended to be fastened by sweating in with soft solder. We carry in stock, heads as shown in the illustration. Diameter "A" is 7-16 and the length is 3-4 inch.

As the adjusting screw in our Micrometer, for wear on end of screw and anvil is inside the thimble, our Micrometer Heads are complete in themselves, with adjustment, so they are specially suited for such a purpose.

PRICE, . . . $3.00

Micrometer Heads for Special Gages.

Considerable use is now being made of Micrometer Heads on special gages of various kinds, and the advantages of these applications should become more widely known. Their convenience of application to gages of various sorts, and the fact that they enable the variations from exact size to be read in thousandths, render them superior in many cases to limit gages of the usual kind, and they are, moreover, applicable to a great variety of uses to which the usual fixed-type gages would hardly be applied at all. Such gages are comparatively cheap, as the heads supply much of the really accurate work ready-made, and they cost but little.

At the beginning, and in many cases still, these heads were obtained by cutting off the yoke of a complete micrometer caliper.

Fig. 1 shows one of these heads, which does not differ from the head of a complete caliper, except, that it has a turned seat for insertion in an eye of the special gage to which it is to be applied—the attachment of the head to the body of the gage being by soft solder.

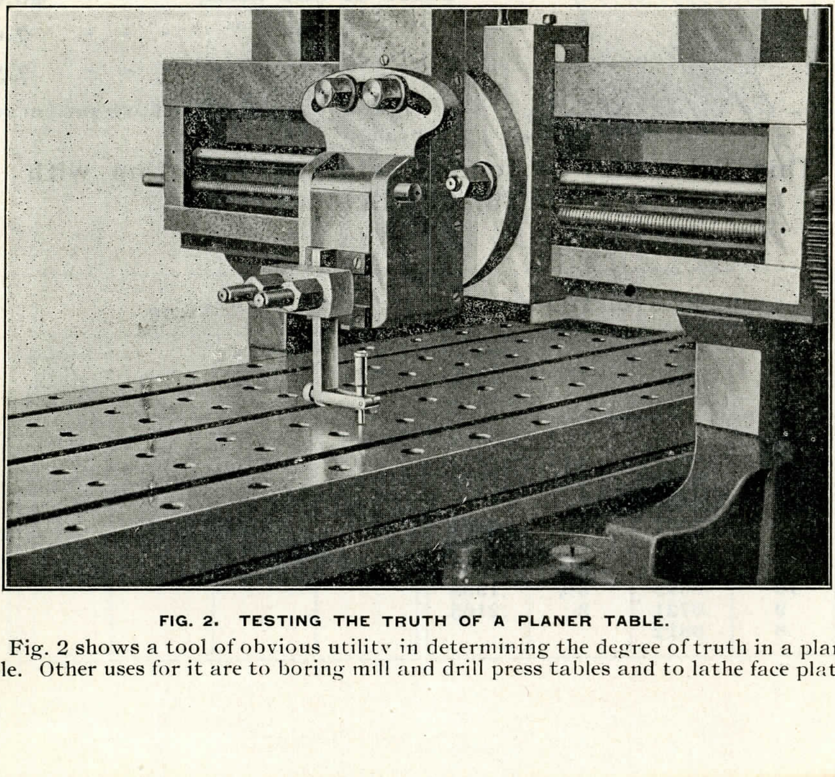


FIG. 2. TESTING THE TRUTH OF A PLANER TABLE.

Fig. 2 shows a tool of obvious utility in determining the degree of truth in a planer table. Other uses for it are to boring mill and drill press tables and to lathe face plates.

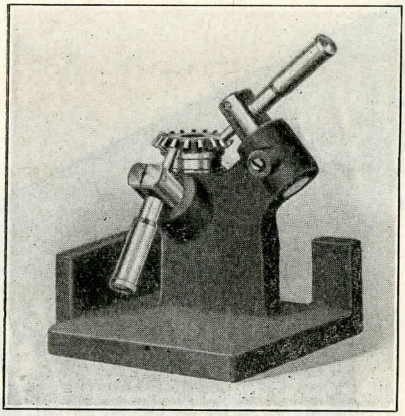


FIG. 3. GAGE FOR THE FACES OF BEVEL GEAR BLANKS.

Fig. 3 shows a gage in use at the Pope Mfg. Co's Works, Hartford, Conn., for determining the proper location of the bevel faces of bevel gears in relation to the hubface. This test is in reality applied to the blanks before the teeth are cut, but by an oversight, the photograph was taken with a complete gear in the gage.

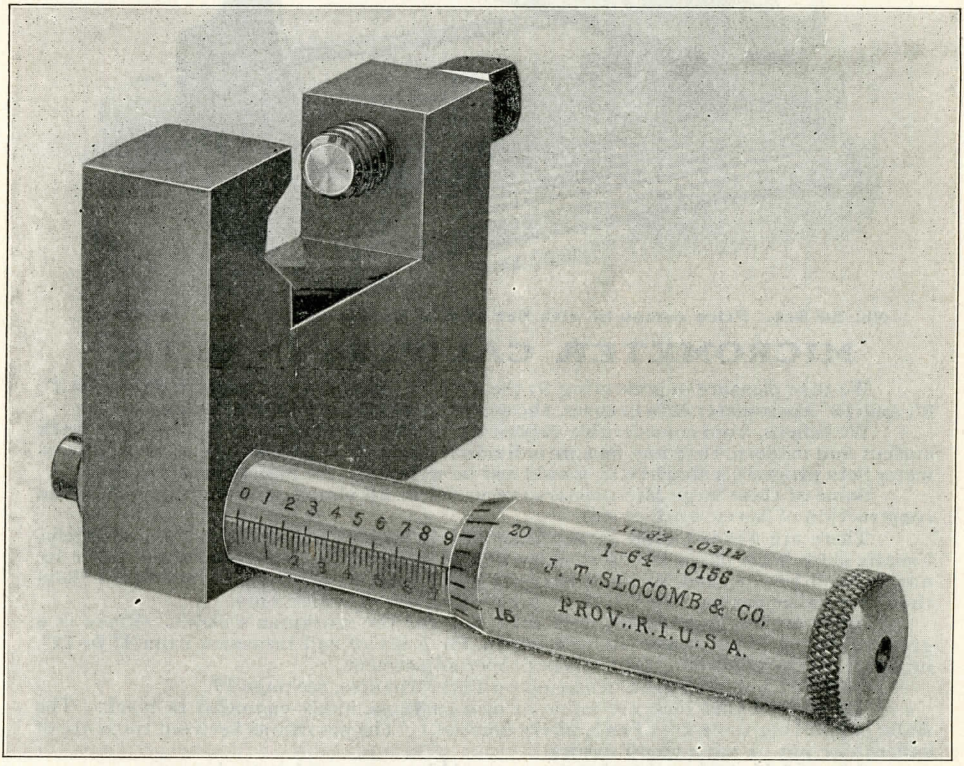
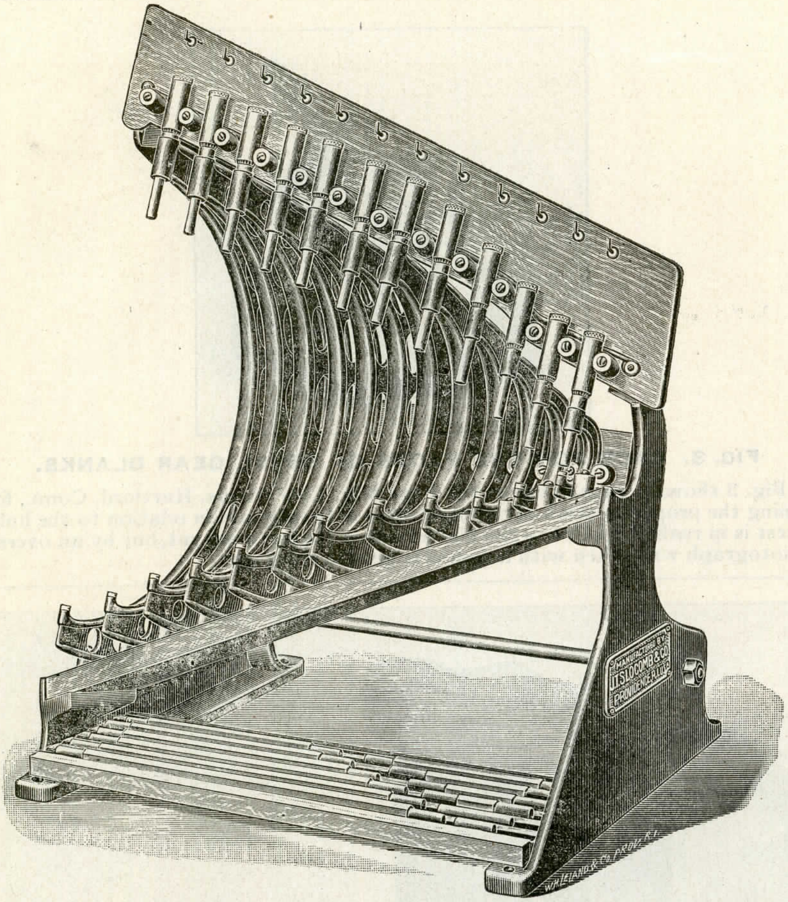


FIG. 4. MICROMETER STOP FOR LATHE.

Fig. 4 shows a head applied to a stop fitted to the ways of an engine lathe. This is a very useful and convenient attachment for a light tool-maker's lathe. It is used for accurately adjusting the lathe carriage along the ways.

We will gladly quote price on special work of this kind.



No. 20 Set. Price complete with Set of End Measures, . . $96.50.

MICROMETER CALIPERS IN SETS.

We take pleasure in presenting to the notice of mechanics, illustrations of our 3″, 6″, and 12″ Micrometer Sets in cases, shown on this and the following page.

We believe, from considerable experience in the use of calipers and gauges, both ancient and modern, that any firm or individual mechanic who uses one of these Micrometer Sets properly a short time, would not be without it for many times its cost.

Some of these large Micrometers are useful in all shops, whether engaged in the construction of heavy work or not.

There are always some large diameters or lengths to be measured accurately. Usually these large pieces are most expensive to spoil and most troublesome to fit by any cut and try method, so there is really more need of using a micrometer on them than on smaller pieces. Set No. 20 is intended for use in tool rooms.

There are hooks provided over each tool for the workman's check. There is a grooved board in the lower part, as shown, for a set of end measures from 1″ to 12″, intended for use in keeping the tools in proper adjustment.

For price and further information on End Measures, see page 17.

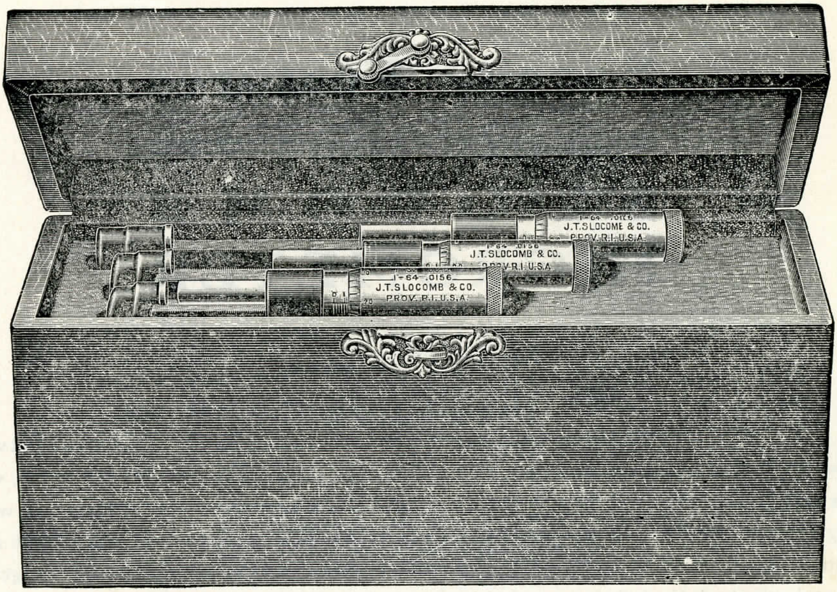
The ends of this rack are made of iron castings, nicely enameled in black. The slats, supporting tools are of oak, nicely finished. The partitions between tools are of soft rubber put on with wood screws.

Sets of 6-1″, 4-2″, and 2-3″ Calipers would be very useful in tool rooms.

Price of Cases when sold without the Tools.

1″ Morocco Case,	$ .75.	2″ Morocco Case,	$1.00.	No. 18, Morocco Case,	$1.25.
No. 19, Oak Case,	$3.25.	No. 20, Rack,	$5.00.	No. 21, Morocco Case,	$1.25.

NO. 18

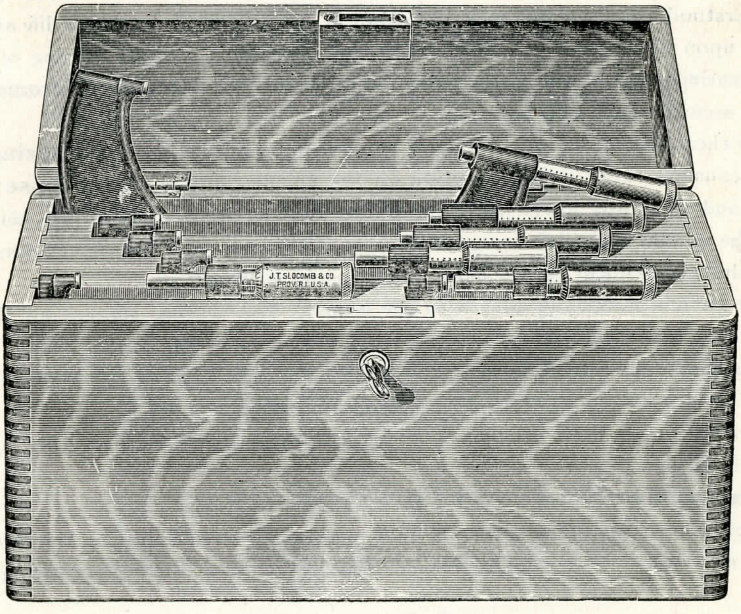

1-64 .0156
J.T.SLOCOMB & CO.
PROV. R.I. U.S.A.
1-64 .0156
J.T.SLOCOMB & CO.
PROV. R.I. U.S.A.
1-64 .0156
J.T.SLOCOMB & CO.
PROV. R.I. U.S.A.

Set of Micrometer Calipers from 0 to 3″.

In Morocco Leather Case, as shown in above cut, . . . **Price, $12.00.**

" " " " " " on **back cover, No. 21,** . **Price, $12.00.**

NO. 19


J.T.SLOCOMB & CO.
PROV. R.I. U.S.A.

Set of Micrometer Calipers from 0 to 6″.

In Quartered Oak Case, as shown in above cut, ... **Price, $33.25.**

Special Features of the SLOCOMB MICROMETER

The construction of these Calipers differ considerably from all others.

One of the most important improvements embodied, is in the adjustment between the measuring screw and its nut. This is done by drawing the spindle back in line with its axis, which keeps all threads in contact and **does not shorten** the length of wearing surface, as when the adjustment is made by pinching together one end of nut as is usual. A long bearing on screw insures uniform wear. Large wearing surface, together with hard stock that the screws are made of, give the **Slocomb Micrometer** a **long life** even under severe work.

The area of surface in contact between one side of threads of screw and its nut, figure out about ⅜ of a square inch, or about six times the area of face of anvil. It should be understood, that in a tool where accuracy is so very essential, that its life and value depend upon the extent and nature of its wearing surface. A short bearing of the nut on measuring screw will wear the screw out of pitch. The **Slocomb Micrometer** will remain accurate after long use.

Another valuable feature not found in other micrometers lies in the **spring**. This spring causes a slight uniform friction on the spindle, so it is **never loose at any point** and **will not move around of its own accord.** Incidentally, this spring keeps the spindle back in its seat, and does not call for a rigid fit between spindle and nut with its consequent danger of roughing up and sticking.

The anvil is practically solid with the frame. The bearing supporting the plain part of spindle is a bushing and is easily renewable when worn.

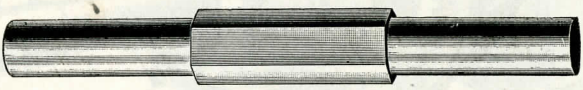
The spindle is adjusted down to compensate for wear on anvil by turning the main nut. This is a differential screw adjustment and is very fine.

All frames up to and including the 6″ are drop-forged from bar steel; the larger sizes are steel castings.

These Tools are not an experiment.

They have been in use since 1894 in many of the best shops in America and in Europe and have been thoroughly tested. We can furnish all the references desired.

FOR DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION SEE PAGE 5.



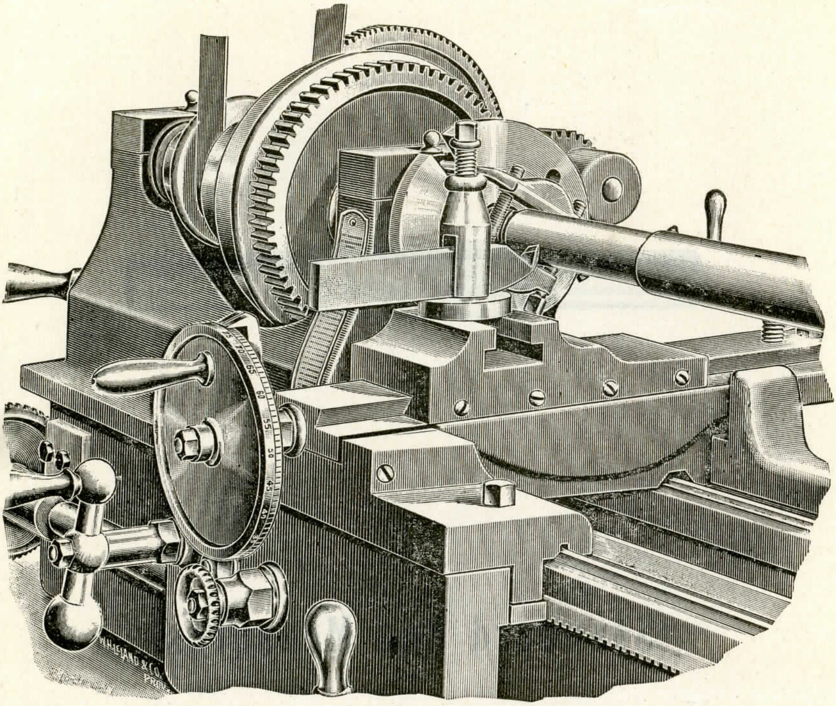
Standard End Measures

We are prepared to furnish End Measures as per above cut.

They are made of steel rod 3-10″ diameter, with ends carefully hardened, ground, and lapped accurately.

They are intended for use in keeping micrometer calipers properly adjusted.

Price of 1″	$ .75	Price of 25 mm.	$ .75
“ “ 2″	1.00	“ “ 50 mm.	1.00
“ “ 3″	1.10	“ “ 75 mm.	1.10
“ “ 4″	1.20	“ “ 100 mm.	1.20
“ “ 5″	1.30	“ “ 125 mm.	1.30
“ “ 6″	1.40	“ “ 150 mm.	1.40
“ “ 7″	1.50	“ “ 175 mm.	1.50
“ “ 8″	1.60	“ “ 200 mm.	1.60
“ “ 9″	1.70	“ “ 225 mm.	1.70
“ “ 10″	1.80	“ “ 250 mm.	1.80
“ “ 11″	1.90	“ “ 275 mm.	1.90
“ “ 12″	2.00	“ “ 300 mm.	2.00



Showing Graduated Dial on Lathe Cross Screw.

For a small investment, the most money can be made in most machine shops by a liberal use of micrometer calipers, together with graduated dials on all machine tool, cut adjusting screws. We have used these dials as shown in the illustration for a number of years, they are quite inexpensive, but they save **time** and **work.** We may mean by saving work not only labor but the product spoiled. Several makers are now putting these dials on their lathes, but we have not seen any of them that were of much account, for they are too small in diameter, making the reading too fine.

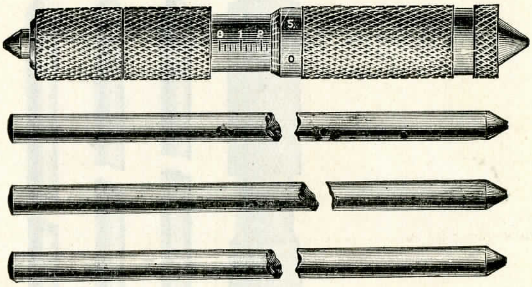
In fitting these dials to our lathes, we fitted the disc in the place of the usual ball crank. We turned a straight fit on the quill extending from the lathe apron and fitted to it the pointer, which is split and held by a binding screw. Our original intentions were to shift this point so as to start from even divitions but found, in use, that this is unnecessary. These dials greatly simplify some parts of the machinists business, when used in connection with micrometer calipers. We turn sizes for accurate fits by the most straight forward methods possible. There are no "cut and try" methods about it, simply round up the work and measure it with the Micrometer, that shows how many thousandths there are remaining to come off, then by the reading on dial the cutting tool can be adjusted to take off this remainder. There is in this case little chance for mistake and a great saving in time over the more ancient way. Let any machinist of ordinary ability use these dials and micrometers long enough to get used to them and they will never give them up.

Our Micrometer Calipers are designed especially for all round machine shop work. We recommend them in the place of all other outside gauges where the work is any ways close. Micrometer Calipers and these micrometer dials, fill two real "long felt wants" in machine shops: First: an accurate way of measuring work and then an accurate way of adjusting cutting tools in accordance with these measurments.

The above is offered as a suggestion.

We are not prepared to furnish these dials.

No. 11



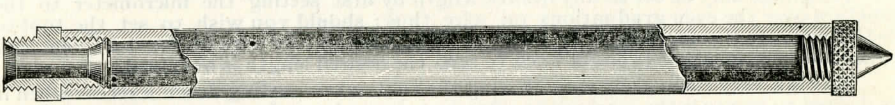
Inside Micrometer Gauge.

The accompanying engraving illustrates a tool intended to measure inside diameters above 2 1-2". The micrometer screw has a range of 1-4" which enables allowances, or differences, of this amount, or less, to be accurately measured in thousandths; the diameter or length, only being limited by the length of wire, which for long lengths can be readily cut from standard 5-32." steel wire, wires to measure diameters to 9" being furnished with the tool. The value of the micrometer adjustment will be quickly appreciated by a machinist, for he can not only know that one hole is the same size as another, or of his outside calipers, but he can know in thousandths of an inch how much larger or smaller the hole is that he measures.

This is a very important matter, as a hole is seldom made the exact size of the shaft it is intended to fit, for there is always some condition of fit wanted, such as a "running fit," in which case the hole is made larger than the shaft; a "driving," "force" or "shrink" fit, in which the shaft is made larger than the hole. All these different conditions are met to a fair certainty by machinists of experience by methods of guessing, that is: "light between calipers," feeling the spring of calipers and so judging somewhere near the amount they spring, noticing the amount the inside gauge will swing in a hole when one end is held still—for a loose fit, and many other ways, all of which depend entirely upon the skill and experience of the man who uses them. The Inside Micrometer Gauge makes such work more easily done, and good results more certain.

Price of Complete tool.................................1.75.

Extra Wires........ ....2c. per inch.



The above illustration represents an extension intended for use with the Inside Micrometer Gauge. It consists of a piece of brass tube having its ends internally threaded, to one end of which, is fitted a pointed screw tip and in the other a threaded sleeve, which fits the internal thread in the micrometer thimble.

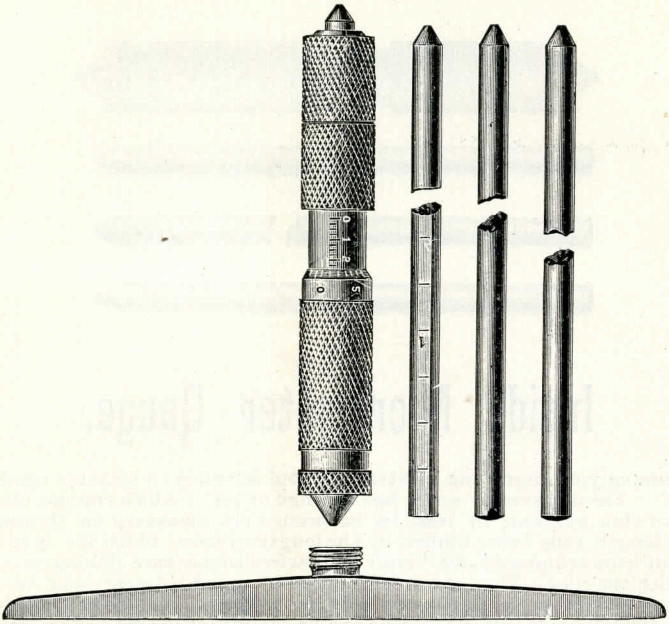
These extensions can be made of most any length, and for diameters or lengths greater than 9 inches are much better than extra long rods. A long rod is furnished with each extension which will run through the micrometer and through the extension tube as far as the pointed tip, so (with the extension,) one rod covers a great range of sizes. They are nickel plated all over, to give the brass tube the same color as the steel tips.

A 6 1-2" extension, with rod, measures from 9" to 16 1-2", and a 14" with rod, from 16 1-2" to 32".

No. 1. Price of 6 1-2"...................................1.00.

" 2. " " 14".. 1.25.

No. 12



Combination Micrometer Gauge No. 1.

In the above illustration the micrometer body and three plain wires are the same as in our Inside Micrometer Gauge, but the fourth wire is graduated as shown, in ¼″ divisions for use with the depth gauge attachments. It measures standard lengths as a depth gauge, but only allowances or differences as an inside caliper.

TO USE THE DEPTH GAUGE ACCURATELY.

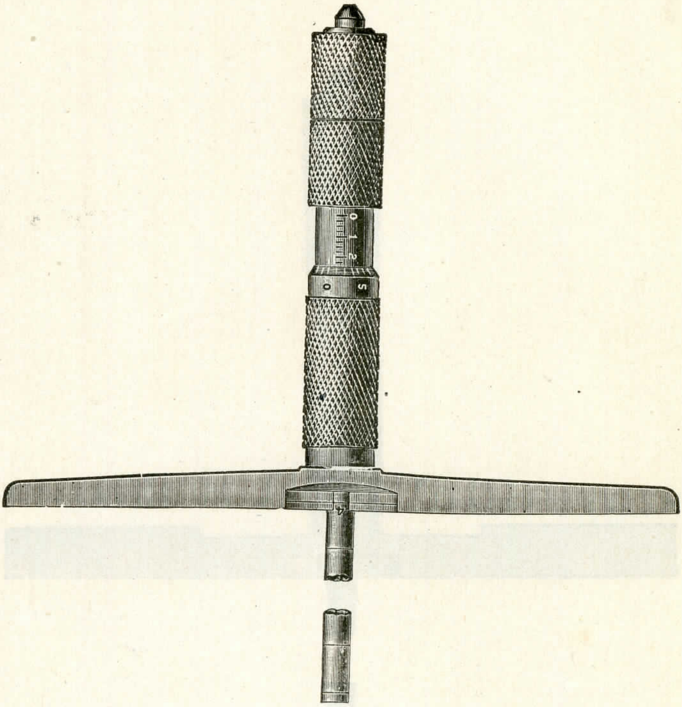
First bring the micrometer to zero. then holding the base upon work to be measured, push the wire to bottom and clamp there with the chuck, then measure the wire to next line by turning the micrometer back till line on wire is just split across base, this reading must, of course, be added to length of wire from this line to end. It is best to consider the spaces on wire in decimals, that is, 1-4″=.250, 1-2″=500, 3-4″=.750, so that the reading on micrometer may be added without confusion.

The gauge may be set to any desired length by first setting the micrometer to the fraction over the even graduations on wire thus: should you wish to set the tool to 9-16″, first set the micrometer to 1-16″ or .0625 then set the wire to the 1-2″ line and when the micrometer is brought back to zero the desired length is obtained.

This is a very convenient way of using the tool when cutting down a recess when it is desired to measure the work quite often in order to know how near to depth it is for, when the wire is screwed down the direct reading on micrometer is the amount that remains to come out (which is just what should be known) and then when the depth is reached the micrometer will stand at zero which helps to avoid all possible mistake.

We recommend this way of using the tool when measurements are required quickly and great fineness is not required, as in the case cited, but when accuracy is required, the gauge should be used by sliding the wire down and measuring it with the micrometer as previously described.

Price of Combination Tool with Wire Graduated to 4 inches, for depth gauge	$2.50
Price in Morocco Case,	3.25
" of Wire Graduated to 6 inches, for depth gauge	.40
" " " " " 12 " " " "	.80
" " Nickel Plating if Desired	.75

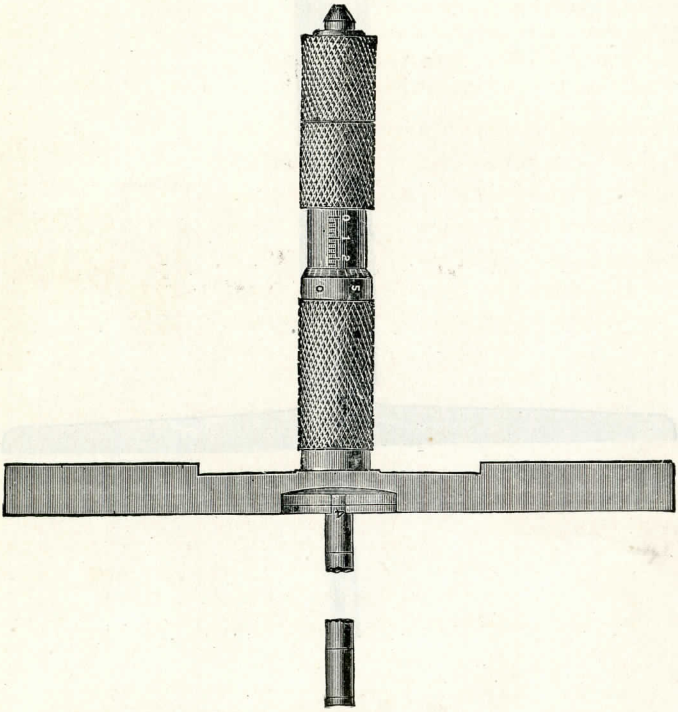


Com. Micrometer Gauge No. 2.

This tool differs from Com. Micrometer Gauge No. 1 only in the graduated wire and the line in base to match. The object being to produce most particularly an accurate and convenient depth gauge.

The graduated wire has lines running completely around. It must be fitted to the base in which it is used.

Price of complete Com. Tool, No. 2, with 4″ graduated wire,	$3.50
“ “ “ “ “ No. 3, “ “ “ “	4.50
“ “ 6″ graduated wire, including fitting to base, . .	1.00
“ “ 12″ “ “ “ “ “ “ . .	1.50
“ “ Morocco Case, if desired, ...	.75
“ “ Nickel Plating Com. Tool, ...	.75



Com. Micrometer Gauge No. 3.

This tool differs from Com. Micrometer Gauge No. 2 only in its parallel base, which allows of its being used inverted, so as to measure standard heights (as well as depths) above 1-4″ which is the thickness of the base. The base is hardened and accurately ground on both top and bottom.

This tool will be found of value in adjusting planer tools, as it covers about all the ground of a step height gauge, also measuring all intermediate sizes by thousandths, and to the length of graduated wire. For use as a height gauge on planer work, the body of micrometer can be droped through a hole in planer platen, or be allowed to overhang the edge of platen or work.

No. 2 and 3 tools include screw tip and three plain wires for the inside caliper, the same as furnished with No. 1 tool.

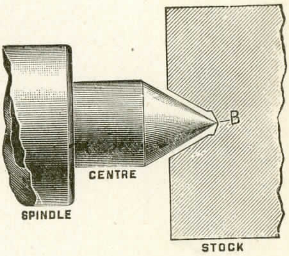
No. 16

B
J.T. SLOCOMB. & CO. PROV. R.I. U.S.A.
B

COMBINATION CENTER DRILLS

Combined Drills and Countersinks save time in centering lathe work.
The first cost is less than other tools for the purpose.
They do better work than other tools.
Slocomb Center Drills were the pioneers.
They are still far the **best in quality**, and the price is as low as any.

A center bearing on point, as shown here at B, has caused much loss. Loss in bad work, aggravation and delay, and all for the want of a little care in drilling the centers, or, what is better, Combination Center Drills, which do the work without close attention. As long as there is some drill remaining not all ground away, there is a guarantee of proper clearance for point of lathe center.



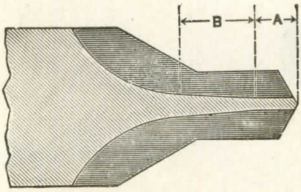
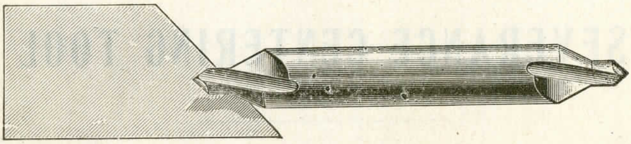


Fig. 2 represents a section much enlarged through point of our center drill.

Thickness A in center of drill remains same as far as grinding is supposed to go, then thickens at B for strength in throat.

Some who used these drills, did not get the best results on account of the way they were handled. There is some knack in handling.

Speed and feed should suit the drill regardless of countersink.



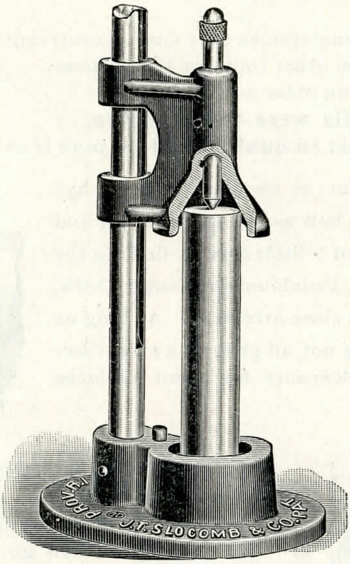
The above illustration represents a combination center drill starting a hole at quite a sharp angle to the surface.

In an experience of several years, in light tool makeing, we have found these drills of much value for such work.

When the small drill gets fairly entered, it acts the same as the teat on a counterbore and prevents the countersink running off, so when the hole is countersunk sufficiently to allow the large drill to enter, that drill will start properly.

A	Size of Body 3-10″	of Drills 1-8″ and 3-32″	$1.50 per Dozen
B	“ “ “	“ “ 1-8″	
C	“ “ “	“ “ 3-32″	
D	“ “ “ 15-64″	“ “ 5-64″	
E	“ “ “ 13-64″	“ “ 1-16″	
H	“ “ “ 5-32″	“ “ 3-64″	
F	Size of Body 7-16″	Drills 5-32″	$3.00 per Dozen
G	“ “ “ “	“ 3-16″	

☞ **Please use Letters only, in Ordering.** ☜


PROV. R.I. J.T. SLOCOMB & CO. PAT.

PATENTED JAN. 25, 1898.

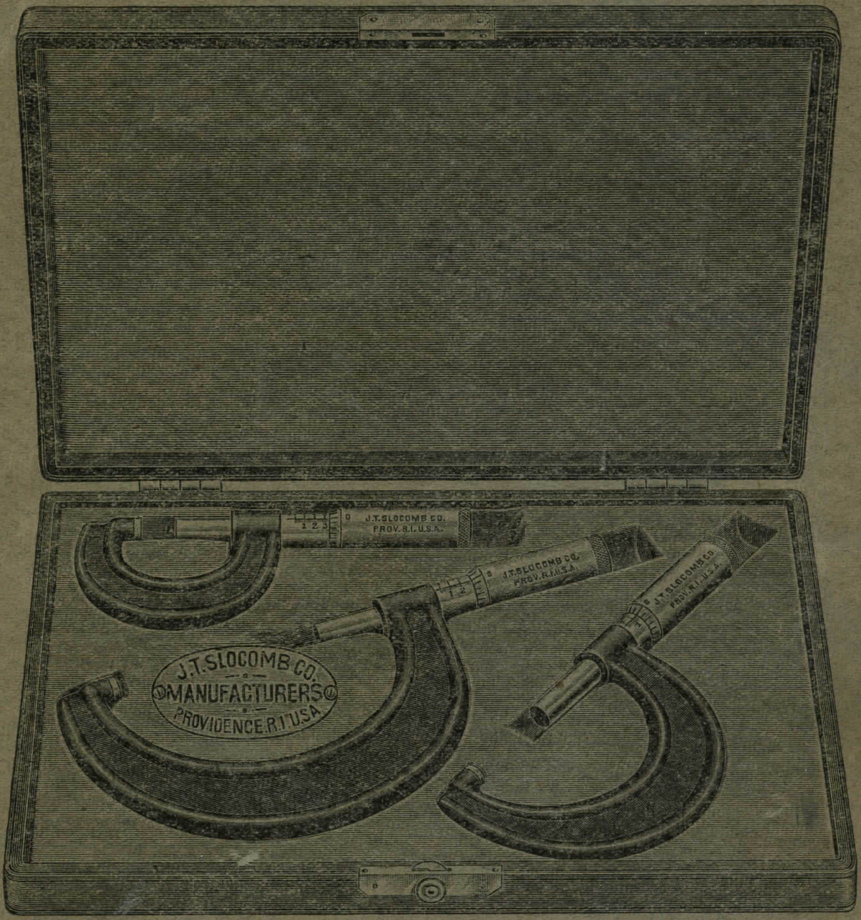
SEVERANCE CENTERING TOOL

The Severance Centering Tool in connection with our Combination Center Drills, make a very good means of centering small lathe work. When stock is cut off in the lathe, or similar way, and the ends are fairly true, this Centering Tool will do accurate and rapid work.

They are made in one size covering diameters from 5-16″ to 1½″, and lengths to 12 inches.

The bell center punch is arranged to slide on the splined upright, and is prevented from turning by a key, set in its bore, which fits the spline in the upright. A small rubber plug is inserted in a hole in the base-plate for the sliding head to drop on.

PRICE . . . $2.00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For Price See Page 15.